WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

Local News .- The City and Suburban News Bures of the United Passa and Haw York Associate Passa is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi nated to the press of the whole country.

The Two Foremost Republicans.

Concerning the personal attitude of the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Ohio toward the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED of Maine and the private opinion which the Hon THOMAS BRACKETT REED entertains con cerning the Hon, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, more slumgullion stuff is getting itself said and printed than about any other unimportant subject of the day.

Without direct information either from Canton or from Portland, we feel ourselves authorized to announce that the mind and soul of the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY exceed a foot and a half in breadth, while a transverse section of the Speaker's mag nanimity would show more than eighteen inches. The narrowness, the jealousy, the pettiness of spirit, attributed by the gossipmongers to one or the other of these healthy-bodied and saue-minded statesmen belong to neither of them. Both are enter ing now upon the period of their greates public usefulness, and there is room and there is work for both, and sunshine and pure air enough and to spare.

There is no great mischief in it all, for it can not possibly roll Nimishillen Creek or lash to fury the waters of Casco Bay. Neverthe less, it is against public policy that any con siderable number of American citizens should be devoting themselves, even hope lessly, at this Thanksgiving season, to the creation and cultivation of an active feud where there should be peace, and puerile rivalry where there should be generous sentiments and high reciprocal appreciation.

The First Stage of the Campaign.

Several centuries have passed since it was written that "the King of France, with forty thousand men, marched up the hill, and then marched down agen." With how many men out of the several times forty thousand at his command the Captain-General of Cuba marched up the Rubi hills can only be surmised, but he is already back again in Havana. His royal prototype of France presumably brought his men down with him. Gen. WEYLER has varied the parallel in that respect, and perhaps on his next return to the cap ital from the province of Pinar del Rio, he may also march back his army.

It looks very much as if he were waiting for the arrival of final reënforcements from Spain, expected in December. But the contest in Cuba seems to have passed beyond the stage where the numbers of the Spanish troops can control it. Sometimes it is pointed out that Spain has now put far heavier forces in the field than she had in the war of a quarter of a century ago But there is good authority for believing that the patriots, too, have thrice as many armed, equipped, and drilled troops as they had then; and beyond question they have far larger supplies of ammunition.

The concentration of Spanish forces in Cuba is beyond precedent. Never did such an army cross the Atlantic. It is enormously greater than England's entire forces em ployed in our Revolutionary War to subdue a far greater population, distributed over a far greater area, and having ports and ships at their command.

Yet the patriots are stronger to-day than ever, and onlookers who once expected their subjugation are now surmising that Cuba is lost to Spain. The failure of WEYLER's present campaign would be the crushing of Spanish hopes.

A Railroad Train Better Than a Horse,

manding General who, upon taking the field against an enemy, had a horse, or a relay of horses, in readiness for use in case it should be the safe thing to take to flight before the end of the battle, or after the end of it. It was not in a horse that WEYLER, the

Spaniard, trusted for safety the other day at a moment when he was apprehensive of danger. When he started out in pursuit o MACEO, sixteen days ago, he made arrange ments that a railroad train should be held at Mariel for his service, in case it were needed For a fortnight the train was at the Marie station, ready to start at any moment. Th guards were on the lookout day and night for WEYLER, who never went very far away from the station, which he could reach at any time by an hour's use of his own legs. He sent his troops forward, a part of them, but kept the larger part for the defence of Mariel. It soon became manifest that there was fighting at the front, for a number of wounded men were brought to Mariel within a week after the day upon which WEYLER arrived there. Last week, again there must have been more fighting, at least upon one side, for more wounded Spaniards were brought to Mariel and transported by rail to Havana, not upon WEYLER'S train.

By Sunday last there were alarming rumors at Mariel, and there seemed to be danger for WEYLER. He brought his campaign to an end at once. That night he slept, or lay awake, in one of the cars of his railroad train, as it sped toward Havana, at which place he arrived on Monday safe from MACEO. It was a perilous trip. for there had been dynamite on the track when he passed over it on his way westward, a fortnight before. But the risk was taken, in a tremendously courageous fashion; and, after a quick run, WEYLER stood proudly within the walls of Havana. He had left his expeditionary army behind him to fight as it liked.

We trust that we shall yet see the despatch which WEYLER sent to Spain from Havana on Monday. The likelihood is that it told of a triumphant expedition, ending with MACEO in full flight before the glorious Spanish flag.

it was doubtless because RICHARD III had not a railroad train waiting for him, steam up, near the battlefield, that he offered his kingdom for a horse. WEYLER knows more than RICHARD ever knew.

"Figaro" Behind Spain.

Not any one of our French contemporaries is more entertaining than Figure of Paris, named after that famous barber of Seville who sprang from the brain of BRAU MARCHAIS. The Figure of Paris is not always any more trustworthy than was Figaro of Seville. The one has, as the other had, a habit of saying things that are both amazing and amusing.

It would seem that Spain is to have Figure "behind her" if she gets into trouble with

ing of Figure's declaration that "Spain will have Europe behind her" in the event of trouble, a remark worthy of the barber of Seville, whose language often had a mean ing that was not clear at first sight.

But what will Figuro do behind Spain What would any other barber do there? If true to his craft, he would carry a lather mug and lathering brush, a razor and hone, a pair of shears, a pot of pomatum, a hair brush, a stock of towels, and a few matches with which to light Spain's cigar. Then he would be ready to attend to the case of Spain, which, for this moment, must not be regarded as belonging to the feminine variety of mankind. Would Figaro fight there? Nonsense. He would be "behind Spain," out of sight of the enemy, and safe from the enemy's little gun. Would be have any money to lend Spain? Not much, you bet. He would never think of taking his cash box along with him.

If Figuro should get behind Spain, w would have a question to put to L'Intransigeant. That is the paper of M. HENRI ROCHEFORT, the fighting Parisian, who is the hottest friend of Cuba in all France. If L'Intransigeant were to see Figaro lurking behind Spain, pretending to back up Spain, you may be sure that that expert swordsman would create a scene livelier than any scene in any one of BEAUMARCHAIS's come dies. A sword against a barber's razor! In that case even a Spaniard would risk all his money on the French friend of Cuba.

If we were to take it that Figure use words in their literal meaning in the declaration that "Spain will have Europe be hind her" against L'oncle Sam, we would have to think a good while. For nearly two years of exceeding danger for Spain, years of struggle and defeat, her Government has exercised all the arts of diplomacy in attempt ing to induce any country of Europe to stand behind her; and not one of them has ever manifested any desire to take that position. All the powers have stood aloof from Spain during her long and sanguinary combat in Cuba. Not one of them has spoken a word for her; not one has given her a sign of encouragement; not one has raised a finger for her sake; they have all kept mum while Spain was crying for their help: and now the day of confusion for Spain has come. England does not seem to care a shilling, France a franc, Germany a kreutzer, or Russia a copeck. It looks as though the time when anybody could help Spain was ended. Only Figuro is behind her.

Another thing: if Europe sympathizes behind Spain, we should think that Europe would be willing to loan Spain a part of the money needed for her support. Yet within the past three months we have seen Spain upon a beggar's tour through every country of Europe, including France, where Figure lives; and we have seen that the bags which she carried back to Madrid were as empty as when she set out with them. So far behind her have been all the powers of the money mar ket that she has been unable to get within hailing distance of any of them. That doe not look as though the whole of them would die for Spain, in any part of all the leagues that lie behind her. Spain got no help from any other country of Europe when her continental possessions in America fell upon her and drove her out.

We have heard something of Spain's ap peals to the Governments of Europe within the past two years. We know what has been the result of them. She has been left

In the rear of Spain we see Figure alone and we apprehend that the sword of L'Intransigeant, the friend of Cuba, can dispose of Figuro without any help from L'oncle

The Hard Road of Truth.

A manifesto from the Washington correspondent deputed by the Evening Post to supply a defence of the Administration ond issues, leaves the Mugwump case worse than it was before. The plainly disingenuous statement that Secretary Carlisle. in a pamphlet issued for use in the late campaign, asserted that the purpose of these bonds was "to supply gold for the redemption of United States notes," calls up document of earlier date and of higher official authority. The Secretary of the Treasury addressed Senator VOORHEES in the following fashion on Jan. 13, 1894:

Hon, D. W. Voorhees, Chairman Committee of R.

mance, United States Senate.
"DEAR Sin: I have the honor of submitting an estimate of the receipts and expenditures during the remainder of this month and the month of February. It will be seen that there is an urgent necessity for such immediate action as will replenish the coin re serve and enable this department to continue the payment of public expenses. . .

"If the same average monthly deficiencies should continue, the total differences between receipts and expenditures on the 50th day of June next will be 678,187,532. ording to the best estimate that can be made, the

total of receipts for the present month and the month of February will be \$41,800,000 and the total expend itures will be \$60,300,000, showing a deficit during the two months of \$18,400,000.

"It will appear from this statement that the coin reserve has been reduced to \$74,108,149, and it is evident from the condition of the Treasury that the department would have no means to defra; the other expenses of the Government unless a large part of the payments are hereafter made out of that fund. * * * "With the permission of the committee I have pre-

pared and presented for its consideration a bill, which, if promptly passed, would, in my opinion, meet all the requirements of the situation by providing the necessary means for defraying the public ex bennes, and replanishing the coin reserve to such an extent as to assure the maintenance of the parity of all forms of United States currency. * * * "Congress ought to provide promptly for the de

Ectency in the revenue during the coming fiscal year "Joun G. Carliele." The humiliation of Mr. CARLISLE, in volved in the Evening Post's publication of his alleged pamphlet of 1896, which his letter of 1894 proves to have concealed the main truth of the case, was grossly unnecessary for the reason that it was totally useless as a defence of the Administration's financial management. In the very next moment the Post itself says of these bonds that "their secondary service, that of making good the deficiency in the revenue, has, it is true, been great, for had bonds not been issued for the maintenance of the geld reserve, it would have been necessary for the current expenses of the Government." Then follows a computation of the part of the bond money used to pay expenses, which

is given as \$169,000,000. The Mugwump journal says of THE SUN what is not true when it charges us with condemning the issue of these bonds. All THE SUN had condemned when our contemporary spoke, was the lie that they represented solely the need of maintaining the gold standard, a lie which, serving as the most powerful weapon put into the hands of the BRYAN repudiators, brought the country into the most serious peril that

has ever confronted it. All the same, when the apologists for this contemptible falsehood are in a humor to face the truth that lies in the recent history of our currency, they will see for themselves that the bonds might have been avoided. In 1866 a reduction of the currency by \$44,000,000 caused such a commotion in the money market that the policy thus begun had to be abandoned. A withthe United States. This must be the mean- | drawal of \$80,000,000 of notes in 1878

was enough to bring a similar effort to The last movement in the same a stop. direction had succeeded in contracting the currency by \$19,000,000, when a panic ended it also. To say that if the figures of the deficit in the Federal revenues had represented a surplus, to be stored in the Treasury, the currency would not have been so restricted that the presentation of greenbacks for gold would have ceased, is to ridicule the facts of experience. And of such is the Mugwump defence of CLEVE-LAND financiering, and the attempt to saddle upon the greenbacks the burden of the undivided millions of the CLEVELAND bonds.

In Leipsic Also.

A public evil unrebuked becomes too often a public evil condoned; and one deplorable result of New York's indulgence in Damsenism has come to light in the city of Leipsic, in the kingdom of Saxony, through the summary prosecution in that ancient town of a local DAMSEN. His name is BADER, and prior to his removal from office he served the people of Leipsic as Warden of the Marienwerder Prison.

In the empire of Germany jailers are appointed, not elected. The man who has custody of the prisoners of the town or county is not chosen by his fellow citizens. He is designated for service by the Government, and if he proves a satisfactory officer, either he is promoted to a town of greater importance or he has his salary increased. The increased salary is usually the form of appreciation preferred. BADER, as we have said, was a local DAMSEN, appointed, oddly enough, in the year of Damsen's election, and, like DAMSEN, not a veritable German, BADER being a Wend, whose ancestors had settled in Leipsic, just as DAMSEN is a Holsteiner or Dane, doing business on Avenue A. Leipsic is one of the oldest cities in Germany. Its university is among the most ancient institutions of learning extant, and the prominence of Leipsic as the centre of the German book trade has long made it celebrated throughout European cities. Many of the books sold by DAMSEN in his Avenue A store are imported from the establishments of TAUCHNITZ or BROCKHAUS, and in return there are consigned copies of American newspapers, German-American newspapers, and Plattdeutsch-American newspapers, as well as Plattdeutsch bowling gazettes and copies of the German barbers' gazette, which gives on Monntag a portrait of Damsen as a souvenir to yearly subscribers. By this means, notwithstanding the watchfulness of the Leipsic censor, knowledge of the grotesque doings in this city has been communicated to many persons in Leipsic, BADER apparently among them.

The Landvogt of the Marienwerder Jail, with the profound respect universal among intelligent Germans for the Government of the United States and its various civil subdivisions, appears to have accepted DAMSEN as a type of a successful public official in a progressive and enlightened community. and to have shaped his course at the Marienwerder Haus to correspond with Damsen's course at the chail of Loodlow Strasse. Imitation, saith the poet, is the sincerest form of flattery; so BADER, the Wend, grew whiskers like DAMSEN, the Holsteiner; he added to his first name Casper, the intermediate initials "J. H."; he turned over the Marienwerder Prison to the care of inarticulate and incomprehensible "gheepers" whose Wendish dialect the prisoners did not understand; he put a barber in charge of the main entrance, and paperhangers, plasterers, ornamental and decorative sign sinters, beer-van drivers, and hotel waiters in charge of the side portals. He seems to have done even more, for among the charges filed against him in the criminal tribunal is the accusation that he turned the jail into a comfortable private hotel for such of his prisoners as could pay for the privilege; and not only did he supply them with money, playing cards, liquor, newspapers, and tobacco, but he also entertained the most liberal of the prisoners in his own house, and used one of the cells as a bar and supper room. For a considerable remuneration, he allowed certain of his prisoners to go home at night, escorting them back in the early morning. Others received visitors

in their cells. In the kingdom of Saxony, now the most thickly populated country in Europe, the standard of efficiency in public office is kept rigorously high by the frequent intervention of the Government in the details of local administration, and there is no tolerance of the neglectful or the evildoers in office. Consequently no time has been lost in putting in motion the wheels of prosecution against Casper J. H. BADER, the Landvogt of the Marienwerder Haus, and in Government circles in Germany, in the beerstube of the empire, in the concert gardens, in the bowling alleys, on the promenades, between the lindens, and in the clubs, the sensational case of BADER, the Saxon DAM-SEN, is a topic of interest, though not of dispute, for the consensus of opinion is complete that such culpable carelessness and lagrant indifference to law could not be of German origin, but are really of North American importation.

But then comes what may be called the serious side of the BADER question; we say serious because it is international. DAMSEN, as everybody knows, when put in nomination for the office of Landvogt of New York county was on his way to Germany, having started from his shop on Avenue A the week before. His official term of office, unless peremptorily shortened by Governor Mon-TON, on charges heretofore preferred, will cease on Dec. 81, 1897. Then, from all accounts, he will go back to Germany; or rather he thought he would until the BADER episode came like a flash to prevent. What f the jurists of the Leipsiger Pleisburg, famous throughout the European continent for their original notions of equity and jurisprudence, should in their determination of the BADER case find DAMSEN, his New York prototype, guilty as an accessory? If BADER is merely a lukewarm Leipsic imitation of DAMSEN, is not DAM-SEN liable for the injury which his pernicious example has wrought, and may not some attempt be made to mete out to him some share of the penalty which, under American law, would be imposed exclusively upon BADER! Who knows?

Who is there that can guarantee to DAMsen the same freedom of action, when he reaches Germany, as KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN, the celebrated Post Office looters, have enjoyed since the hour of their departure from the Ludlow street chail oud? What if DAMSEN, ceasing to be a warden and keeper of others, should be made a prisoner himself on his arrival in Germany under the same principle of law which led to the prosecution of FAGIN after the cases of CHARLEY BATES and the Artful Dodger had been disposed of. Would the United States. which have suffered greevously through the escape of KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN, professional pilferers, ask for the liberation of DAMSEN? Would his return to the United States be sought by our State Department? These are serious questions,

and small wonder, therefore, that the disturbing name of BADER is beard frequently on Avenue A nowadays, and that the Deutscher Mühlen Anzeiger and the Dorf-Anzeiger should be read on Sixth street as they never were before.

Jonah and the Whale.

The story of JONAH and the whale is one of perennial interest to Biblical scholars and naturalists. Brother MOODY told his hearers a few days ago that he believes in the literal truth of the story, and not a few preachers maintain that belief in the Bible would be subverted if incredulity went so far as to discredit the words of the ancient and famous story.

That opinionated Scotchman, Mr. PETER McNichol, living in this town, whose letter upon the subject we printed last Sunday, is offended by another letter upon it which we had previously printed, and he is bold enough to challenge the author of the letter first printed, Mr. JOSEPH NOONAN, "or any other Irishman," to hold a public debate with him upon the "Important historic

question, 'Can a whale swallow a man ?' " All right. We shall not object to the public debate. Many a moral pleasure is less satisfactory than that of listening to a polemic between a Scotchman and an Irishman. One is apt to bet on the thistle while the Scotchman has the floor, and he is very sure to bet on the shamrock when the Irishman has it. When they come to close quarters, a disinterested bystander, who, let us say, must be neither Scotch nor Irish, is likely to be doubtful of the issue, and he cannot tell the result for certain until each of the dialecticians has knocked out the other. We are unable to say whether the most pugnacious people are the Scotch or the Irish, for both of them have records of which they are immeasurably proud. We think it would be safer to meet a Scotchman with his bagpipe than an Irishman with his shillelah. The question proposed for the public de-

bate is a most interesting one: Was it indeed a whale in which JONAH lived for three days? To discuss it satisfactorily, as Mr. McNichol says, a knowledge of the Bible and of science is necessary, and we may add further that, in our opinion, a knowledge of the whale, and more particularly of its inwards, would be desirable. McNichol alleges that the Irish are behindhand in learning; but he had better make that remark in a whisper when any son of the old sod is within arm's length of him.

We guess that the public debate for which one party has issued a challenge, would draw, if Superintendent CONLIN were to promise to send a squad of police to it to keep the Scotch in order, and to prevent Irish enthusiasm from reaching the danger point. The Presidential election, in which the elephant carried the day, is a thing of the past. Why not the whale next, with Mc-NICHOL for the whale, and some one else against it? Let the battle go on!

Many great silver statesmen went to wreck in Kentucky on the third instant. Their shricks and wallings still echo faintly over the pitiless saline abysses. Those acrid waters have swallowed up the Hon. JOHN CHINK, who has swallowed and regurgitated so much fire n his time. Silent is the voice which was the sweetest once, the voice which sang o Mr. BRYAN, after his nemication at Uhicago, until sobs shook his mighty chest. Where are the mustachios of JOE BLACKBURN! The birds of heaven roost on them no more. They must be becoming more fossilized forest. Closed are the gates of sound which were ever wide open beneath them, and from which came blasts and tumult as flerce

" As the scories pivers that roll As the lavas that restlessly ro Their sulphurous currents down Yaanek, In the ultimate climes of the pole."

And even nobler heads are missing. There is o answer when the names of Pottsey Grubbs and HEE LUNG are called. IThe Hon. TAN JUMP is the only Kentucky silver statesman of the first rank now visible or audible. And it must be admitted that especial thanks are due on account of the Hon, TAN JUMP. He is a rare man.

JOHN BREIDENTHAL, the Chairman of the number of other philosophers of the Bedlam school, are going to found a cooperative colony. If they can cooperate for six months without quarrelling, they will have more prudence or greater luck than is usually bestowed upon statesmen of their kind. The obfects of the proposed colony are understood to be educational, economic, and political. In the system of education adopted many fruitful reforms, worthy of the penetrating mind of Populism, will be introduced. The basis of the system will be the Populist axiom that out of nothing everything can be made. In the science of numbers much will be done with the important discovery that 53-100. In financial cience the theory will be developed that money is only valuable in proportion to its worthlessness. In natural history special attention will be paid to the study of the money shark and the octopus of monopoly. In political science the attempt will be made to emonstrate that all happiness and all prosperity are dependent upon the Government; and the obligation of the Government to buy the railroads, pay for them in irredeemable paper money, and furnish free passage and freight transportation will be emphasized.

Agriculture and trade may be cultivated to certain extent, but only in the interspaces between conventions and debates; it is not proposed to sacrifice the intellectuals to the sordid pursuits of life. Indeed, it is hoped that the influence of the training gained in the colony will s such that in the course of a few years its members will not have to work, even between conventions, but will be able to give all their time to making or hearing talk. The care of the body will not be neglected.

The colonists will run around their reservation

on their heads every fair morning, unless there

should be a convention at the time. CAMPANINI, who died in Parms on Mon day, was the last of the great tenors. His death makes a break in this line, and no one can say when it will be made good again. Voices that ring with the genuine tenor quality come from Italy, and Campanini was an Italian, strong in musical intelligence, high in cultiva tion, and endowed with a throat resonant of the true note. Whoever can recollect having heard him is lucky, for, leaving out PATTI, about the only great voice left to a great singer on the

operatio stage, as we know it, is that of

EDOUARD DE RESZEE. There must be a streak of humor in the lemand made by a Spanish editor that Gen. AZCABRAGA, the Minister of War, shall take the field against the Cuban insurgents. That editor ought to get a prize as the chief humorist for Spain, if he be not some cunning Cuban who seeks the destruction of the Spanish army. The military record of Gen. AZCARRAGA is not one to terrify the Cubans, but is one that would rather make them desire his appointment as WEY-LER's successor. It was not because of his warlike exploits that he got a post in the Ministry; it was because he had gained the favor of the Court by services other than military. AZCAR RAGA is a sycophant.

Noteworthy in Scribner's Magazine for Deember are the contributions from Cosmo Monkhouse on the late sir John Millais: from Agnes Reppiter on 'Little Pharisees in Fation:" from Frederick Jesup Stimson, "A Law-Latin Love Story," original in cor ception and neat in execution; from the late H.C. Bunner and Dr. West Hoosevell, and from Mrs. Schurler Van Rensselaer. To name all the interesting contributions would be to reproduce the entire

THE GAINS AND LOSSES.

Where the Catas from Popullem Mat-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23,-It is an old adage that he who would sup with the devil must have a long spoon. The returns recently completed by the announcement of the official vote in some closely disputed Congress districts show how much the Democratic party has lost in Congress by its partnership with Populists, and how little it has gained. There were 219 Democrats in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-third Congress: there are 104 Democrats in the Fifty-fifth Congress. The number of Democratic Representatives elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress is 134, a gain of 29 pared with the results of the Congress election of 1892. While the Democratic representation has fallen in the House 85 below the Fifty-third Congress and 102 below the Demo cratic representation in the House of the Fifty-second Congress and 20 below the Demo cratic membership of the House in the Fifty first Congress, the Populists have been valiant ly marching on, gaining a larger representa-

tion each year.

The Populist or Farmers' Alliance party was started in 1889. In the election next succeeding, that of 1890, 8 Farmers' Alliance men, 5 of them from Kansas, were chosen, and in the Fifty-third Congress there were 10. Bereft of Democratic support, the Populists were able in the election of 1894 to choose 6 members only; but this year, at the expense of the De ocracy and of appalling losses in the forme Democratic strongholds of the North and East 18 Populists have been chosen, exclusive of number of quasi-Democrats who have been redited to the Democracy on the party column but are, in fact, Populists. In the number of these are to be included the one Representative of Idaho, one of the Representatives from Washington, and the Representative from Wyoming, bringing up, actually, the number of Populists to 21, against 131 Democrate nparing the Congress roster of the Fifty fifth Congress with that of the record of Dem ocratic returns four years ago, it is seen that in Alabama the Democrats have sustained a oss of 3 members, one-third of the delegation; in California, 2, one-half; in Illinois 7 of the 1 districts carried in 1892; a like number in Indiana: 3 of the 10 in Kentucky: 3 of the in Massachuseits; 2 of the 5 in Michigan; 15 of the 20 in New York, or three-fifths of the elegation; 5 of the 8 in North Carolina; 5 of the 11, or more than one-half, in Ohio, and ? of the 10 in Pennsylvania.

In the following States the results of the recent election have been even more demoraliz ing to Democratic prospects than elsewhere for in each of the five the Democrats are left without a solitary Representative:

arth Congres Total ..

These five States had 25 Democratic mem bers in the Fifty-third Congress. They haven't a solitary Democratic member in the Fitty-fifth Congress, though traditionally New Jersey and Maryland are Democratic strongholds, unswerving in their past loyalty to the Demo cratic party, and Connecticut has not been car ried by the Republicans in a national election until this year since 1872, with the single exception of the election of 1880, when Gen. Garfield carried it, polling 50.5 per cent. of the total vote. West Virginia has been regarded of late years as a certain Democratic State, and Wisconein has twice been carried by the Democrats on the Governor ship of late, and it was in the Democratic par ty column in 1892. Here, then, are twentyfive seats sacrificed in Congress in States strong ly inclined toward the Democratic party, but now deprived of any voice in the Democratio party caucus in the House. In return for such losses, and for the losse

and Michigan among them, where have been the gains? for clearly there have been some Demo cratic gains in order to make up the Democratic membership of 131. First, there is Kansas. It sent only one Democrat tothe Fifty-third Congress: there will be two Democrats in the Fifty-fifth. Then there is Nebraska, the home for the next four years of the Boy Orator, which returns this year four Democratio Congressmen, in place of one only elected to the Fifty-third Congress. South Carolina, the State of Tillman, has a solid Democratic delegation of seven, where there were six only elected in 1892. South Dakota, which had two Republican Congressmen in 1892, has two Democrats elected this year, designating the latter as Democrats, though perhaps they belong more properly in the Populist column. Three big States, with large representation in Congress, Georgia, Missouri, and Texas, have elected thirty-five Democrats to the next House of Representatives, and they, with Virginia's eight, represent a third of the membership of the Democratic side, and in no one of these four was there a Populist returned, the Democrats refusing any partnership with the Populists in either Georgia or Texas, and the relations between the Virginia and Missouri Populists and the Democrats of those two States being so distinctively hostile that it required all the diplomacy and correspondence of Marion Butler to keep them apart. In those States in which, as the results show, the Democrats did well in the recent elections, the maintained their party organization without concessions to the Populists, but in those States in which concessions were made to the Populists, it seems that the penalty was se-cere. Two States, one in the South and one in the Northwest, furnish illustrations of this. North Carolina has been uniformly Demo

cratic for many years. It is about the only State east of the Mississippi in which the position of the Republican party on the currency question was indefinite. The Populists were no merous, and the Chairman of the Populist National Committee, Senator Butler chosen from that State, with special reference to the aid which he would bring to the Bryan ticket. Yet such 's the inherent hostility and repugnance of true Democrats to Populism of anything resembling it, that while in the last Presidential election eight Democrats and one Republican were chosen Representatives from North Carolina, this year the Republican representation is increased to three, the Damo cratic representation reduced to that number and the Populists have an equal share. It Minnesota, in which large concessions were made to the Populists and allver Republicans two Democrats were chosen in 1892. The Democrats, Populists, and silver Republican ombined were beaten in all seven of the districts of the State this year. The real gainers from the political alliance

between the Democrats and the Populists are the Populists. They will have eighteen members of the Populist party as Representatives, exclusive of three others, who are likely to vote with them in preference to voting with Democrats, and two besides from South Dakota, a larger representation than any outside or third party has had in Congress for a great many years. It is very much to be doubted whether the Populists represent a national voting strength of more than 500,000, or whether, for a tieset of their own at the recent election, they could have polled that number of votes. The Prohibition party, at the election of 1892, polled 264,000 votes, more than half as many, and yet they were unable to elect a solitary member in any district of the Union. The Populists, with a vote perhap twice as large this year, but most certainly not in excess of 700,000, secure through their unequal partnership with the Democrats, a representation of twenty-five members, and the will have, some of them expect, a considerable voice in the direction of the policy of the Dem ratic members.

In the year 1878 the Greenback party in the United States obtained its largest influence and following, and represented a larger proportion of the vote than the Populista do now or than they have done at any time pas-Yet they were unable, even as the result of this yote, to get any considerable represents

tion in Congress. They never had a United Senator, and in the Forty-seventh Con grees, chosen in 1880, they had 8 members though the vote for their Presidential ticket in that year was 307,000, which, on the basis of the larger number of States, seven having been admitted into the Union since then, and the increased vote of the country, is equivalent to more than 500,000 at present The Populists, with a slender following of votes, have now six United States Senators and in fact 25 representatives elect, and some of them are figuring with great confidence on increased representation in the Senate, mor particularly a gain in Washington and in Idaho, bringing up their total to 8, exclusive of Senator Teller and his free-silverite assoclates, who on the silver question, at least, are now full-fledged Populists.

The Populists have fared very well in their political alliance with the Democrats. In New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, the three Eastern States which have been sacriloed as the price of Populist support, the Populists have brought no recruits. Their following in each of these three States is insignificant. But wherever they were numerous they have exacted in rigorous fashion Democratic support to help them to success, for there is not, probably, in the whole Union, except perhaps in Colorado and Nevada, a single State in which the Populists are strong enough to elect a Representative without Democratic assistance. What the Populists have gained from the joint alliance their increased member ship in both branches of Congress shows; what the Democrats have lost from the alliance, their decreased representation in both branches of Congress shows, too. The Populists would seem to be pretty good politicians despite their uncouth way of letting voters know who they are and what they want.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE OLD SCHOOL, Charles Lovi Woodbury on the Latest

From the Boston Journal. "That old straw has been thrashed out aleady." was the remark of the Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury when our reporter asked his opinion of the new movement in Canada to restore the Elgin treaty of 1854, and reciprocity with the Dominion.

"They will never crowd that thing down our throats again," continued Mr. Woodbury, with energetic emphasis. "The fishing interest would fight it.

"Why, what is it they ask? the market of 70,000,000 people free, in return for abolishing the three-mile limit. That was the very thing we were fighting Cleveland for. He

thing we were fighting Cleveland for. He sided with them, and left the Democrats to fight without him.

"You see that the notice was given that the treaty would be revoked during President Arthur's time. It was to be done by mutual consent under the existing disagreement on both sides. The matter was passed over to Cleveland, and when it became necessary for the President to sign, the British Minister got him to agree to a suspension for six months. Then Mr. Cleveland tried to make a treaty giving the Canadians what they wanted, and the Senate smashed it. The President couldn't hold his own party. There were thirteen Democrats and, I think, thirty or forty Republicans who voted against it.

and. I think, thirty or forty Republicans who voted against it.

"He tried it twice and was defeated both times in the Senate. Cleveland was always more on their side than on ours. He was playing all the time into the hands of England and Canada. That was the time of the Sackville West episode.

"There is really nothing gained to us by the three-mile limit, except as regards a few mackerelmen. It does not affect the cod fishery at all. We have a large fishery on the Grand Banks of Newfoundiand.
"Our bankers pay taxes for their vessel, their

all. We have a large flanery on the Grand
Banks of Newfoundiand.

"Our bankers pay taxes for their vessel, their
outfit, their hocks, and trawls. The fishery is
free because it is an American fishery. The Canadian fishery is a foreign fishery, because it is
conducted by people subject to another power.
It is right that it should pay a duty. If the
Canadian fish was to come in free as this treaty
proposes our men could not throw a line. They
would have the monopoly on the other side, and
they could make their own price.

"No. sir, that old straw has been thrashed
enough. That treaty will never come back
again into the United States while there is the
fishing interest to fight it. From the time that
President Cleveland took the stand that he did
toward our American fishermen dates his downfall.

fall.

"It will be the same again with any Administration which attempts to take up this treaty. The
abolition of the three-mile rule amounts to
nothing beside the maintenance of our Ameriin other States, New York, Alabama, Illinois,

nothing beside the maintenance of our American Grand Hanks fishery."

A Mine on Fire for Twelve Tears.

Prom the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Collumbits, O., Nov. 18.—A question referred to Attorney-General Monett to-day by Mine Inspector Haselithe discloses a remarkable situation. Twelve years ago, during the great miners' strike, mine 139, at New Straitavillo, owned by John Elliott of Zanesville and operated by the Great Vein Coal Company, was fired. It was afterward abandoned. Recently the discovery was made that the coal has been burning all these years, and threatens, unless extinguished, not only to communicate to other mines, but to let many houses drop through the roof. As real estate is already low enough in that vicinity, the land owners object to the society during the year was 37,155. The sum that vicinity, the land owners object to the society during the year was 37,155. The sum that vicinity, the land owners object to the threatened collapse. Elliott the owner of the mine, will be asked to put out the fire, and in case of refusal will be prosecuted.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribuna.

Kenton, O., Nov. 21.—Dr. C. D. McCoy is exhibiting an eag which he says is forty years of age. It weighs 281 grains, while a sound one weighs 1,100 grains. It was brought to his office by Mrs. Norman Wall of Silvercreek, who tells the following story: Forty years ago her husband butt his house. He began it in the fail and finished it in the spring. Last week a large piece of alestering fell from the wall, 'and Mr. Norman, upon going to repair the damage, discovered a nest full of eggs, which had lain securely hidden and protected for the last forty years. From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribu

A Correction from Correct Chicago.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sie: Will you please sublish in as conspicuous place as your article of Saturday a statement absolutely denying that I have mentioned one word to a newspaper man or any one else of private talk with Mark Hanna in Cleveland Saturday. The publication has done great injury to both Mr. Hanna and myself and does not pro

For Free Cuba.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SCX-Sir: What is the matter it Washington? How long will American citizens se imprisoned by the Government of Spain without even a protest from Uncle Sam? How long are going to protect the cowardly Spaniards and rob our own merchants? Thank God, there will in March be a man in the Presidential chair. There should be one now. Ninety-nine out of one hundred Americans are in favor of free Cuba.

There are cleven sitting around the camp fire; six Republicans, 4 b-mocrats for were before the Chicago Convention, one silverite for was until after the election, all heart and soul for free Cuba. Cheer up arrugging Cuba.

One of hundreds of old soldiers.

In Camp of the Stillwares Clus, Nov. 19, 1896.

The Most Selfish Politician I Ever Linew." From the Kunsas City Times. Whatever Mr. Cleveland's message may contain

Whatever Mr. Cleveland's message may contain boots little. He is a man without a party. Stranded by his own egotism, his disregard of his promises to the people that elected him, and his open treason to the political organization to which be owes treason to the political organization to which be owes all the honors and distinction he ever enjoyed, Grover Cleveland will go out of power without the respect of the party he has assisted into place, with the con-tempt of the party which he has so shamelessly betempt of the party which he has so anamoresary be-trayed, and to the intense relief of the mass of the American people to whose material interests his Ad-ministration has proved the most disastrous, all things considered, of any that has existed since the organization of our Covernment.

Successive Reverses. From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Your life has been one of many reverses," said the kind lady. "Yes'm," answered Dismel Dawson, very place I turn up I git turned down."

Egg Orchards the More Profitable. From the Daily Kennebec Journal.

A barrel of apples for a dozen of eggs was the ratio of exchange between those two commodities in Ma-

Prom the Chicago Daily Tribune.
"What did you see at the Horse Show?"
"Nothing but the horses, confound it! I was
f the judges."

The New Craze. When you enter a room and find a party of our and excited friends which which serving an industry of balloon back and forth across a time-do not have now game, "Fillow-Dey" bley are simply playing my game, "Fillow-Dey" bley are MR. MOODY ON ASSURANCE.

In Se Busy, He Says, That He Never Mas Time to Boubt,

The Moody and Sankey revival meetings were continued in Cooper Union yesterday, In the morning Mr. Moedy talked of "Assurance." He declared that no one could be a Christian and lack assurance in the faith, He said that there were three classes whe lacked assurance. First there were those who felt that they had to go to church to keep their faith strong, secondly, those who had a loubt in their bearts of God's mercy, and third, those who were not willing to work for

salvation. "You are not going to get assurance," he arplained, "by coming around here, folding your arms, and saying, 'Oh, I hope Mr. Moody will say something to-day to save me.' I never knew a man in the harvest field to lack assurance. He has no time. A man once asked me, 'Moody, don't you ever doubt?' 'No,' I replied. 'I have to work too hard. I have no

time to doubt.' In conclusion he declared that a man might be a good Catholic or a good Protestant and yet not be a good Christian, if he lacked assurance in the love and mercy of God.

Before beginning his afternoon sermon, Mr. Moody made a stirring appeal for funds, after which he stated that he intended to stir his

which he stated that he intended to stir his congregation up to a working point. A woman right in front remarked, auuibly: "That's right. That is it exactly."

"Yes, and you are exactly one of the jerons I want to impress. I want not only men and women who can talk, but those who will go out into the world and work for converts.

"Now, there are several things I want to discourse about. The first thing Is. Thou lackest." You have except a thing Is. Thou lackest. You not external life. If you have not got eternal, everlasting life, 'thou lackest.' You very often hear people say. 'Oh, he is a very good man, only he is not a Christian.' Well, all a dead man lacks is life. [Laughter,] All a beggar wants is money. If he had money he wouldn't be a beggar. So if you lack eternal life, you lack everything.

"Now, the second thing I want to talk to you about you will find in the book of St. John. 'Have faith.' Sometimes I think that many of God's children are born blind. Therefore, say to-day that you are saved, that you have faith, that you do believe, and that you will never lose your faith.

"The next thing to which I desire to call your attention is that you must feel the inner spiritual life if you want faith to grow. You cannot please the public and serve a Godlem. Christiess world and do His work at the same time. Therefore, just make up your, mind to serve the Master. No matter how the world.

cannot please the public and serve a Godlea, Christiess world and do His work at the same time. Therefore, just make up your mind to serve the Maeter. No matter how the world may scoff and sneer at you, remember that your Master was even more acorned.

"Another thing which I wish to dwell mon is the usefulness of having one "xed resolve. A man paid me one of the greatest compliments I ever had a short time ago, when he said: 'Oh, Moody is a narrow, bigoted fellow. He has only one idea in his head.' That is all I have. My idea is to serve God. Go and do likewise. I tell you, my friends, the man with one end, one object in view, is a terrible fellow.

"Oh, I am tired of this silk-gloved, namby-pamby Christianity. If I could only get the audience to go out and work for Christ henceforth, how long, think you, it would be before this city was really reformed?"

After Mr. Moody had finished there was a twenty-minute prayer meeting, during which men and women, singly and in groups, in various parts of the house, arose and requested the prayers of the congregation for their expectal needs, after which the meeting was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Moody will preach about "Hacksilders."

ASSISTANCE FOR MANY CHILDREN. Secretary Brace Reports to the Children's

Ald Bestety on the Year's Work. The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held yesterday in the directors' room of the Third National Bank, at 26 Nas sau street. President D. Willis James presided. and there was a full attendance of trustees of the society. The following officers were reelected for the ensuing year: D. Willis James, President: Charles E. Whitehead, Vice-President, and A. B. Henburn, Treasurer, Secretary C. Loring Brace submitted his report of the work of the society for the past year. He referred to the lack of accommodation in the public schools, and stated that the twenty industrial schools maintained by the society are overcrowded. During the year 13,303 children were taught in these scho kindergartens connected with the industrial shools there are 1,600 children and 43 teachers. Six agents are employed in the work of visit-

for at the Health Home at Coney Island. The total number of children under the care of the society du ling the year was 37.155. The sum of \$3.791.40 has been deposited in the Penny Savings Bank.

The total expenses of the twenty-one industrial schools and twelve night schools for the year were \$140.837.25, an annual cost for each child of \$21.99. The expenses of the lodging houses were \$50,330.47, and deducting \$14.672.81, the receipts of these houses, the net running expenses were \$25.867.66. The running expenses were \$25.867.66. The running expenses of the farm school were \$8.689.34. The cost of transporting children to the West was \$30.358.70.

The report of Treasurer A. B. Hepburn showed receipts for the year of \$351.827.13, including a donation of \$50.000 from William Waldorf Astor for a new building for the Avenue B school, and \$3.512 from Mrs. Joseph M. White for laundry and heating at the farm school. There is a balance due the Treasurer of \$21.620.46. The expenditures were \$373.447.59.

WANT GIFTS ACKNOWLEDGED. Ministers Complain of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

Some very earnest and emphatic declarations were made at the thirty-seventh annual business meeting of the American Church Missionary Society yesterday because the contributions of the several parishes to the society for missionary work in Brazil and Cuba are not acknowledged by the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. The Rev. L. S. Osborne and the Rev. A. B.

Kinsolving spoke in very plain terms, denounce ing the action of the Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions for not acknowleding con tributions made by churches to the American Church Missionary Society. Mr. Osborne sa d that churches which contributed \$100, \$200, or \$500 to mission work in Brazil were not credited with such contributions in the official report or in the publication, Spirit of Mesions, while every contribution of \$5 for some weak-lunged church in the West through the main society was acknowledged. It was not honest nor Christian, he said to suppress information of mission contributions. He argued that if his parish contributions. He argued that if his parish contributed \$500 and wished to send \$400 of it to Braxil it was no business of the Board of Foreign and Domesia Missions. Mr. Kinsolving spoke in much it same strain, and said it was because the contributions were not sent through the Board of Missions that the contributions of parishes were not acknowledged.

A resolution was adopted that the Executive Committee be instructed to request the Blad of Foreign and Domestic Missions to include it the annual tables the sums contributed by churches through the American Church Missionsty Society for missionary purposes.

Geu. Wager Swayne was reflected President of the society, and the following Vice-Iresidents were chosen: The Rev. Dr. E. T. Perkins, the Rev. J. H. Elliott, F. R. Brunot, Joseph Wilmer, Lewis H. Redner, and Joseph Packard. Jr. The total receipts for the year, including \$4,708.73 balance on hand from last year, were \$21,148.53. The expenditures were \$23,754.50, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,394.33. port or in the publication, Spirit of

Newport Cottagers to Put Memorial Wis dows in Trinity Church There.

NEWPORT, R. L. Nov. 24. - Several Newport ottagers are to give memorial windows to True ity Church, where society assembles for worship on Sunday mornings in aummer. Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Whiting, surviving children of the late Mrs. Augustus Whiting of New York. are to seet one in memory of their mother, who wend one of the largest summer residences. Believue avenue. John H. Davis of New York is to give another window in memory of his wife, who was a Miss Whiting. A third window is to give by George Gordon King, in memory his brother, Leroy King, who was senior warden of the church.

A Jolly Came Is " Pillow- Dex."